

disc commences a little below the base and ends at some distance from the apex (if the black is taken for the ground-colour, the elytra may be described as having a narrow oblique transverse band at the base and the apex fulvous, with the extreme lateral margin also of this colour). The underside is flavous, with the exception of a small black spot on the sides of the thorax, and another on the side-pieces of the meso- and metasternum. The femora are flavous, the two anterior pairs streaked with black above; the tibiæ and tarsi are entirely black. The metasternum, as in the preceding species, is raised into a conical projection.

Four specimens, all agreeing in the above particulars.

27. *Mastostethus octomaculatus*. (Tab. XXXVI. fig. 14.)

Testaceous, the base of the head, the basal joints of the antennæ, the scutellum, the sides of the breast, and the tibiæ, black; thorax with a black basal band; elytra remotely punctured, black, each with a round spot at the base, a transverse one at and another below the middle, and a small spot at the sides of the base, flavous; femora strongly dentate.

Var. Thorax without black band, the two anterior elytral spots confluent, the femora spotted with black.

Length 4–4½ lines.

Head rather closely punctured, flavous, the upper portion, labrum, and mandibles black; antennæ comparatively long, extending beyond the base of the thorax, the four basal joints and the upper surface of the following three joints black, the rest fulvous; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides straight, the surface with some fine punctures, obscure testaceous, the basal margin with a narrow black stripe which does not extend to the sides; scutellum black; elytra distinctly and rather remotely punctured, each with three large spots (a round one at the base, a similar but larger spot near the apex, and one of more transverse shape at the middle), a small spot also being placed on the lateral margin at the sides of the shoulders, the spots divided from each other by narrow black bands of the ground-colour; below fulvous, the middle portion of the anterior femora, the tibiæ, and the sides of the breast, black, the posterior femora also streaked with black above, the latter armed with a strong tooth near the apex in the male, the tarsi black.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

M. octomaculatus may be known from its allies by the elytra having six (three on each) large testaceous or flavous spots, and also a small lateral one at the base. The variety has the two anterior spots on the disc joined into a somewhat pear-shaped single spot; in this specimen the posterior femora have their outer half entirely black, but the narrow black band on the thorax is absent. *M. sexguttatus*, Lac., from Guiana, seems to be a closely allied species; but differs in the absence of the small shoulder-spot, and in the thorax having a black discoidal band, as well as in other particulars. A typical example is figured.

AGATHOMERUS (p. 24).

***Agathomerus rufus* (p. 24).**

To the locality Mexico, add:—Ventanas (*Forrer*), Puebla, Cuernavaca, Panistlahuaca, Oaxaca, Tuxtla, Tehuantepec (*Sallé*).

There are some specimens contained in the Sallé collection in which the head has a small black spot on the vertex and the thorax a similar one on the disc; these examples